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EXAMINER

MORGAN, G

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2761

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08/03/99

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks

# Office Action Summary

Application No.  
**08/979,810**

Applicant(s)  
**Toshiyuki Ono & Chizuko Yasunobu**

Examiner  
**George Morgan**

Group Art Unit  
**2761**



☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on Jun 7, 1999

☒ This action is **FINAL**.

☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11; 453 O.G. 213.

A shortened statutory period for response to this action is set to expire 3 month(s), or thirty days, whichever is longer, from the mailing date of this communication. Failure to respond within the period for response will cause the application to become abandoned. (35 U.S.C. § 133). Extensions of time may be obtained under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a).

## Disposition of Claims

☒ Claim(s) 1-28 is/are pending in the application.

Of the above, claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.

☒ Claim(s) 1-28 is/are rejected.

☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.

☐ Claims \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction or election requirement.

## Application Papers

☐ See the attached Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review, PTO-948.

☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to by the Examiner.

☐ The proposed drawing correction, filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is ☐ approved ☐ disapproved.

☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

## Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

☒ Acknowledgement is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d).

☒ All ☐ Some\* ☐ None of the CERTIFIED copies of the priority documents have been

☒ received.

☐ received in Application No. (Series Code/Serial Number) \_\_\_\_\_.

☐ received in this national stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\*Certified copies not received: \_\_\_\_\_

☐ Acknowledgement is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e).

## Attachment(s)

☐ Notice of References Cited, PTO-892

☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s), PTO-1449, Paper No(s). \_\_\_\_\_

☐ Interview Summary, PTO-413

☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review, PTO-948

☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application, PTO-152

--- SEE OFFICE ACTION ON THE FOLLOWING PAGES ---

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## **DETAILED ACTION**

### ***Status of Claims***

1. Claims 1-28 were under prosecution in this application at the time of the prior, February 5, 1999, Office Action. Applicant has amended claims 2 and 26. Therefore, claims 1-28 are under prosecution in this application.

### ***Summary of this Office Action***

2. Applicant's remarks filed June 7, 1999 have been fully considered, are discussed in the next section below or within the following rejections under 35 U.S.C § 102 (novelty) and 35 U.S.C § 103 (obviousness), and are not deemed to be persuasive. Claims 1-28 are rejected as unpatentable over the art cited below; and Applicant's request for allowance is respectfully denied.

### ***Response to Applicant's Amendment***

3. Examiner acknowledges applicant's corrections to the specification in response to objections made with respect to minor informalities, and withdraws these objections from the record.

4. Examiner acknowledges applicant's correction to the title of the invention in response to an objection made with respect to the wording of the title, and withdraws this objection from the record.

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5. Examiner acknowledges applicant's correction to the abstract of the invention in response to an objection made with respect to the length of the abstract, and withdraws this objection from the record.

6. Examiner acknowledges applicant's corrections to claims 2 and 26, which had been rejected to under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph, and withdraws these rejections from the record.

7. In response to applicant's argument that there is no suggestion to combine the references, the examiner recognizes that obviousness can only be established by combining or modifying the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention where there is some teaching, suggestion, or motivation to do so found either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art. See *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988) and *In re Jones*, 958 F.2d 347, 21 USPQ2d 1941 (Fed. Cir. 1992).

8. In response to applicant's arguments against the references individually, one cannot show nonobviousness by attacking references individually where the rejections are based on combinations of references. See *In re Keller*, 642 F.2d 413, 208 USPQ 871 (CCPA 1981); *In re Merck & Co.*, 800 F.2d 1091, 231 USPQ 375 (Fed. Cir. 1986).

9. With regard to Camaisa supposedly not disclosing an invention that is directed to electronic commerce, it is to be noted that Camaisa describes a method for remotely ordering food over the Internet. Applicant is referred to Camaisa, col. 16, line 40 to col. 17, line 33

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(Section VII.). As it is known in the art, *electronic commerce* encompasses “commercial activity that takes place by means of connected computers”. See Computer Dictionary (Microsoft Press, 3d ed. 1997) for definition of “electronic commerce”. Thus, it is evident that the remote ordering of food over the Internet disclosed by Camaisa is clearly directed to electronic commerce.

10. With regard to Camaisa supposedly not disclosing a “trading identifier” associated with an order, it was pointed out in the prior office action that Camaisa does disclose such a trading identifier. Applicant is referred to Camaisa, Figure 14. The “Order I.D” shown in Figure 14 of Camaisa is seen to be the trading identifier claimed by applicant. Thus, Camaisa does disclose a trading identifier associated with an order.

11. With regard to Camaisa supposedly not disclosing “information of a present status of processing” an order, and, more specifically, “a present status of processing for processing initiated for the order, a present status of processing for delivery of a product corresponding to the order and a present status of processing for payment for the trading” (see applicant’s amendment, pages 3-4), it was pointed out in the prior office action that Camaisa does disclose these features. Applicant is referred to Camaisa, col. 16, line 65 to col. 17, line 8. It is explained there that “[i]f the user selects Check Order Status...the system moves to state 1308, Display Order Status Info. At state 1308, the system can access an existing order by number or other means of identification and display the status of any/all items in the selected order.” A reasonable inference to be drawn from this is that “the status of any/all items in the selected order” includes the present status of processing, delivery, and payment. These are the types of things that one

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would typically inquire about after ordering food. Thus, it can be seen that Camaisa does disclose these features of applicant's invention.

*Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102*

12. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless --

(e) the invention was described in a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent, or on an international application by another who has fulfilled the requirements of paragraphs (1), (2), and (4) of section 371(c) of this title before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent.

13. Claims 15, 16, 23, 24, and 27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Camaisa et al., U.S. Patent No. 5,845,263.

As per Claim 15, Camaisa discloses an electronic commerce support method for managing trading in a server for providing a plurality of clients with electronic commerce services, comprising the steps of:

receiving an order for a product in the electronic commerce in response to an input by a user from a client through a communication network, and performing order acceptance processing for said product in accordance with a predetermined electronic commerce processing [See col. 16, line 40 to col. 17, line 33 (Section VII.) describing remotely ordering of food over the Internet];

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transmitting to said client trading information including a trading identifier associated with said order and data on the contents of said order [see figure 14, "Order I.D."];

creating trading processing information including a present status of processing for processing initiated for said order, a present status of processing for delivery of said product corresponding to said order, a present status for processing for payment and transmitting said trading processing information to said client [col. 16, line 65 to col. 17, line 8; "If the user selects Check Order Status...the system moves to state 1308, Display Order Status Info. At state 1308, the system can access an existing order by number or other means of identification and display the status of any/all items in the selected order." A reasonable inference to be drawn from this is that "the status of any/all items in the selected order" includes the status of processing, delivery, and payment--inasmuch as the status of these items would typically be of utmost importance with respect to the remote ordering of food]; and

managing the present status of processing for the processing initiated for said order, the present status of the processing for delivery of said product corresponding to said order, and the present status of processing for the payment processing for said trading until the order processing, the delivery, and the payment processing are completed [col. 16, line 65 to col. 17, line 8].

Claims 23 and 27 are apparatus claims reciting the same limitations as Claim 15, and are rejected for the same reasons.

As per Claim 16, Camaisa discloses the step of searching for the present status for the processing for said order, the present status of the processing for delivery of said product

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corresponding to payment processing for said trading, based on a trading identifier involved in a request from a client, to create trading processing information, and transmitting said trading processing information to said client [col. 16, line 65 to col. 17, line 8; "If the user selects Check Order Status...the system moves to state 1308, Display Order Status Info. At state 1308, the system can access an existing order by number or other means of identification and display the status of any/all items in the selected order." A reasonable inference to be drawn from this is that "the status of any/all items in the selected order" includes the status of processing, delivery, and payment--inasmuch as the status of these items would typically be of utmost importance with respect to the remote ordering of food. It is inherent that in order to access this information, searching for the information would be required].

Claim 24 is an apparatus claim reciting the same limitations as Claim 16, and is rejected for the same reasons.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

14. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was



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made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

15. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

16. Claims 1, 3, 5, 17, 19, and 25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Camaisa et al., U.S. Patent No. 5,845,263.

As per Claim 1, Camaisa discloses an electronic commerce support method for managing trading in a client connected to a server for providing electronic commerce services to receive the electronic commerce services, comprising the steps of:

transmitting an order for a product on the electronic commerce in response to an input by a user to said server through a communication network [See col. 16, line 40 to col. 17, line 33 (Section VII.) describing remotely ordering of food over the Internet]; receiving trading information including a trading identifier associated with said order [see figure 14, "Order I.D."] and data on the contents of said order from said server [see figures 10-12 showing pictures of the food, ingredients, nutritional information, and preparation], and storing said trading information in a storage device [inherent in a computer system];

receiving from said server trading processing information including a present status of processing for processing initiated for said order, a present status of processing for delivery of

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said product corresponding to said order, a present status of processing for said trading, and the trading identifier [col. 16, line 65 to col. 17, line 8; "If the user selects Check Order Status...the system moves to state 1308, Display Order Status Info. At state 1308, the system can access an existing order by number or other means of identification and display the status of any/all items in the selected order." A reasonable inference to be drawn from this is that "the status of any/all items in the selected order" includes the status of processing, delivery, and payment--inasmuch as the status of these items would typically be of utmost importance with respect to the remote ordering of food]; and

comparing said trading identifier included in said trading information with said trading identifier included in said trading processing information [Figure 5; col. 16, lines 52-54; discussing the login procedure, which inherently requires such a comparison], and adding said trading processing information to said trading information stored in said storage device if the are not coincident [col. 16, line 65 to col. 17, line 8; as such, the information would have to be stored in a computer system, e.g., main memory, DASD].

Camaisa does not expressly disclose outputting a warning if the trading identifiers are not coincident. Official notice is taken that outputting warning messages when invalid information is detected is old and well known in the computer arts. At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to output a warning message if the trading identifiers are not coincident. The motivation would have been to ensure that information be transmitted to users having the proper authority to view such information.

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Claims 17 and 25 are apparatus claims reciting the same limitations as Claim 1, and are rejected for the same reasons.

As per Claim 3, Camaisa discloses the step of sending to said server a transmission request for trading processing information including the trading identifier included in said trading information received from said server in order to receive said trading processing information from said server [col. 16, line 65 to col. 17, line 8; "If the user selects Check Order Status...the system moves to state 1308, Display Order Status Info. At state 1308, the system can access an existing order by number or other means of identification and display the status of any/all items in the selected order." Also see Figure 14 ("Order I.D.")].

Claim 19 is an apparatus claim reciting the same limitations as Claim 3, and is rejected for the same reasons.

As per Claim 5, Camaisa discloses that the present status of processing for the processing for said order included in said trading processing information includes a delivery completed date or a scheduled delivery date for the product associated with said order, said present status of processing for said delivery includes a delivery completed date or a scheduled delivery date for said product, and said present status of processing for said payment processing includes a payment completed date or scheduled payment date [col. 16, line 65 to col. 17, line 8; "If the user selects Check Order Status...the system moves to state 1308, Display Order Status Info. At state 1308, the system can access an existing order by number or other means of identification and display the status of any/all items in the selected order." A reasonable inference to be drawn from

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this is that “the status of any/all items in the selected order” includes the status of the scheduled delivery date or completed delivery date, and payment completed date or scheduled payment date-inasmuch as the status of these items would typically be of utmost importance with respect to the remote ordering of food.

17. Claims 2, 18, and 26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Camaisa et al., U.S. Patent No. 5,845263, as applied to Claims 1, 3, 5, 17, 19, and 25 above, and further in view of “*On the Fast Track with Total Track: UPS Deploys Mobile Data Service* (Towle)”.

As per Claim 2, Camaisa does not disclose the step of comparing said data on the contents of said order included in said trading information with said present status of processing for the processing initiated for said order, said present status of processing for delivery of said product corresponding to said order and said present status of processing for the payment processing for said trading included in said trading processing information, and outputting a warning message, if erroneous conditions are included in any of said present status as a result of said comparing, including information of erroneous status. However, Towles teaches comparing said data on the contents of said order included in said trading information with said present status of processing for the processing initiated for said order, said present status of processing for delivery of said product corresponding to said order [Towles discloses a software system used by UPS to track packages that not only determines where a package is supposed to be but also where it actually is (page 2, col. 2, last full paragraph, under heading “Smart Scanning”. The system will notify

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persons (i.e., warn them), if the package is shipped to the wrong destination. Towles inherently teaches that the system compares the "trading information" which would contain information as to where the package should have been sent, to the present status -- actual delivery, and issues a warning message if different]. It would have been obvious to combine Towles with the method of Camaisa. The motivation would have been to provide a means for warning a customer that the information he or she entered during order processing was not being processed in accordance with the original order.

Claims 18 and 26 are apparatus claims reciting the same limitations as Claim 2, and are rejected for the same reasons.

18. Claims 4 and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Camaisa et al., U.S. Patent No. 5,845,263, as applied to Claims 1, 3, 5, 17, 19, and 25 above, and further in view of Kehnemuyi et al., U.S. Patent No. 4,975,841.

As per Claim 4, Camaisa does not disclose that sending a request includes transmitting a time at which said trading processing information is to be received, together with said transmission request for said trading processing information. Kehnemuyi teaches transmitting a time at which trading processing information is to be received, together with the transmission request for the trading processing information [Figure 2; he discloses setting a predetermined time for automatically contacting customers with customer order status information. Abstr. "The customer order data includes product order information, scheduled and actual shipping dates and each customer's telephone number" Figure 1; Under Kehnemuyi, the predetermined time and

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request would be transmitted to a mainframe computer attached to a network of PC's. The mainframe would therefore be a "server"]. It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Kehnemuyi with Camaisa method. The motivation would have been to provide customers with order status information on a regular, timely basis in order to proactively deal with problems that might arise with customer orders.

Claim 20 is an apparatus claim reciting the same limitations as Claim 4, and is rejected for the same reasons.

19. Claims 6 and 7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Camaisa et al., U.S. Patent No. 5,845,263, as applied to Claims 1, 3, 5, 17, 19, and 25 above, and further in view of "*On the Fast Track with Total Track: UPS Deploys Mobile Data Service* (Towle)" and applicant's admitted prior art.

As per Claim 6, Camaisa does not disclose the step of displaying trading for which delivery has been completed separately from trading for which delivery has not been completed, from said present status of processing for delivery included in said trading information. Towle discloses providing customers with updates on a shipment's status [page 2, col. 1, last full paragraph, "For immediate updates on a shipment's status, customers can call the Tracking Hotline." Page 2, col. last full paragraph, describing how the system notifies customers if their delivery is "early, late, or routed to the wrong destination" A reasonable inference could be drawn that the delivery status provided by UPS would have included whether the package was delivered]. At the time the

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invention was made, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to combine Towles delivery status with Camaisa. The motivation would have been to increase customer satisfaction and confidence. Camaisa does not disclose displaying trading which have been settled separately from trading which have not been settled, from said present status of processing for payment processing for said trading. Applicant's admitted prior art discloses that credit card companies display information periodically to their customers with respect to settled purchases [page 2, line 1 to page 3, line 20]. It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to include this information separately, as per applicant's prior art, in combination with Camaisa. The motivation would have been to provide information to the customer that he or she could use for household budget purposes.

As per Claim 7, Camaisa does not disclose calculating a total amount of money for products included in said trading which have not been settled, and displaying the calculated total amount of money. Official notice is taken that providing totals of amounts is old in the computer arts. It would have been obvious to provide totals of the non-settled amounts, in combination with Camaisa. The motivation would have been to provide information to the customer that he or she could use for household budget purposes.

20. Claim 8 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Camaisa et al., U.S. Patent No. 5,845,263, as applied to Claims 1, 3, 5, 17, 19, and 25 above, in view of "*On the Fast Track with Total Track: UPS Deploys Mobile Data Service* (Towle)" and applicant's admitted prior art, and further in view of Fukushima et al., U.S. Patent No. 5,799,289.

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As per Claim 8, Camaisa does not disclose the step of comparing the total amount of money with a predetermined limit amount, and outputting a warning if the total amount of money for the products included in the trading which have not been settled exceeds the limit amount. Fukushima teaches an order management system in which ordering is permitted when the calculated total cost is within a budget of the orderer [col. 1, line 41 to col. 2, line 8]. Under Fukushima, a warning message is output if the budget is exceeded [Figure 9, at Ref. No. 9]. It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Fukushima's budget limit warning with Camaisa. The motivation would have been to provide information to the customer that he or she could use for household budget purposes.

21. Claims 9, 10, and 22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Camaisa et al., U.S. Patent No. 5,845,263, as applied to Claims 1, 3, 5, 17, 19, and 25 above, and further in view of "*Frontiers of Electronic Commerce* (Kalakoda et al.)".

As per Claim 9, Camaisa does not disclose inputting information on a product to be returned in said displayed trading information to which said trading processing information has been added, and transmitting said information to said server. Kalakoda teaches that inputting information on a product to be returned is an important part of electronic purchasing [page 287, under heading "Postpurchase Interaction"; "As long as there is payment for services, there will be refunds, disputes, and other customer services issues that need to be considered....To compound the problem, most companies design their mercantile processes for one-way merchandise flow: outbound to the customer. That means returns and claims must flow upstream, against the



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current, creating logistical messes and transactional snarls--and extremely dissatisfied customers.”]. It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate Kalakoda’s product return feature into Camaisa. The motivation would have been to increase customer satisfaction.

As per Claim 10, Camaisa does not disclose displaying the trading information to select a portion of information from the trading information, creating new order information by modifying the selected information, and transmitting the new order information to the server. Kalakoda teaches

modifying selected information, and transmitting the new order information to a server [See discussion under Claim 9. When a customer requests a refund or wishes to return the product, this is seen to be modifying the order information]. It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate Kalakoda’s order modification feature into Camaisa. The motivation would have been to increase customer satisfaction.

Claim 22 is an apparatus claim reciting the same limitations as Claim 10, and is rejected for the same reasons.

22. Claims 11-14, 21, and 28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Camaisa et al., U.S. Patent No. 5,845,263, as applied to Claims 1, 3, 5, 17, 19, and 25 above, in view of Cameron, U.S. Patent No. 5,592,378.

As per Claim 11, Camaisa does not disclose that the server includes a shopping server dedicated to sales of products in the electronic commerce, a payment managing server dedicated

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to payment processing for said sales of products in response to an instruction from said shopping server, and a delivery managing server dedicated to delivery processing in said sales of products in response to an instruction from said shopping server, and said trading information includes destination addresses of said shopping server, said payment managing server, and said delivery managing server, said method further comprising the steps of: receiving said present status of processing for said order from said shopping server; receiving said present status of processing for said payment processing for trading from said payment managing server. Cameron teaches a computerized order entry system with all these elements [col. 13, line 41; his "Order Capture Module" is applicant's shopping server; col. 10, line 61; his "Billing Module" is applicant's payment managing server; col. 18, line 11; his "Shipping Module" is applicant's delivery managing server]. It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Cameron with Camaisa. The motivation would have been to provide an efficient architecture in which commonly executed tasks are executed on distinct servers.

Claim 21 is an apparatus claim reciting the same limitations as Claim 11, and is rejected for the same reasons.

As per Claim 12, Camaisa does not disclose sending to a shopping server a transmission request for order processing information including a trading identifier included in said trading information received from the shopping server in order to receive the present status of processing for the order from the shopping server. Camaisa does disclose sending a server a trading identifier, and receiving from the server the present status of a shopping order [col. 16, line 65 to

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col. 17, line 8; "If the user selects Check Order Status...the system moves to state 1308, Display Order Status Info. At state 1308, the system can access an existing order by number or other means of identification and display the status of any/all items in the selected order."]. Cameron discloses an order entry system with a shopping server [col. 13, line 41; his "Order Capture Module" is applicant's shopping server]. It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Cameron with Camaisa in such a manner. The motivation would have been to provide an efficient means to obtain order status information.

As per Claim 13, Camaisa does not disclose sending to a payment managing server a transmission request for payment managing processing information including the trading identifier included in the trading information received from the shopping server in order to receive the present status of processing for the payment processing for trading from the payment managing server. Camaisa does disclose sending a server a trading identifier, and receiving from the server the present status of payment processing [col. 16, line 65 to col. 17, line 8; "If the user selects Check Order Status...the system moves to state 1308, Display Order Status Info. At state 1308, the system can access an existing order by number or other means of identification and display the status of any/all items in the selected order." A reasonable inference to be drawn from this is that "the status of any/all items in the selected order" includes the status of payment--inasmuch as the status of this item would typically be of utmost importance with respect to the remote ordering of food]. Cameron discloses an order entry system with a payment managing server [col. 10, line 61; his "Billing Module" is applicant's payment managing server]. It would have been obvious to

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one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Cameron with Camaisa in such a manner. The motivation would have been to provide an efficient means to obtain payment status information.

As per Claim 14, Camaisa does not disclose sending to a delivery managing server a transmission request for delivery managing processing information including the trading identifier included in the trading information received from the shopping server in order to receive the present status of processing for the delivery from the delivery managing server. Camaisa does disclose sending a server a trading identifier, and receiving from the server the present status of delivery [col. 16, line 65 to col. 17, line 8; "If the user selects Check Order Status...the system moves to state 1308, Display Order Status Info. At state 1308, the system can access an existing order by number or other means of identification and display the status of any/all items in the selected order." A reasonable inference to be drawn from this is that "the status of any/all items in the selected order" includes the status of delivery--inasmuch as the status of this item would typically be of utmost importance with respect to the remote ordering of food]. Cameron discloses an order entry system with a delivery managing server [col. 18, line 11; his "Shipping Module" is applicant's delivery managing server] It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Cameron with Camaisa in such a manner. The motivation would have been to provide an efficient means to obtain delivery status information.

As per Claim 28, Camaisa discloses a storage medium having an electronic commerce support program provided in a shopping server for providing electronic commerce services to a

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plurality of clients, said program being readable by a CPU in said shopping server for managing trading, said storage medium comprising:

a storage component having a code sequence for realizing the step of receiving an order for a product on the electronic commerce from a client in response to an input by a user through a communication network, and performing order acceptance processing for said product in accordance with a predetermined electronic commerce processing [See col. 16, line 40 to col. 17, line 33 (Section VII.) describing remotely ordering of food over the Internet];

a storage component having a code sequence for realizing the step of transmitting to said client trading information including a trading identifier associated with said order and data on the contents of said order [see figure 14, "Order I.D."]; and

a storage component having a code sequence for realizing the step of transmitting to said client a present status of processing for processing initiated for said order [col. 16, line 65 to col. 17, line 8; "If the user selects Check Order Status...the system moves to state 1308, Display Order Status Info. At state 1308, the system can access an existing order by number or other means of identification and display the status of any/all items in the selected order."].

Camaisa does not expressly disclose a storage component having a code sequence for realizing the step of transmitting a request for delivery of said product corresponding to said order to a delivery managing server connected to said shopping server; and a storage component having a code sequence for realizing the step of transmitting a request for payment processing for said trading to a payment managing server. Cameron teaches a storage component having a code

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sequence for realizing the step of transmitting a request for delivery of a product corresponding to the order to a delivery managing server connected to a shopping server; and a storage component having a code sequence for realizing the step of transmitting a request for payment processing for said trading to a payment managing server [col. 13, line 41; his "Order Capture Module" is applicant's shopping server; col. 10, line 61; his "Billing Module" is applicant's payment managing server; col. 18, line 11; his "Shipping Module" is applicant's delivery managing server]. It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Cameron with Camaisa. The motivation would have been to provide an efficient architecture in which commonly executed tasks are executed on distinct servers.

### *References Cited*

23. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure:

Cameron et al (5,832,459) disclose a computerized source searching system and method for the placement of an order.

Brown et al. (4,972,318) disclose a method of order entry, product selection and inventory control for building products.

Hartheimer et al (5,305,200) disclose a distributed processing on-line automated securities trading system.

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Lupien et al (5,101,353) disclose an automated system for managing one or more large investor portfolios.

Schrader et al (5,649,115) disclose a tracking method and apparatus that includes a wallet metaphor for tracking customer purchases.

*PC Week* (July 1, 1996) discloses that Federal Express had a Web site that allows customers to track packages.

*Information Today* (Nov/Dec 1995) discloses that Federal Express opened a "store" on the CompuServe's Electronic Mall that offered 24-hour package status tracking, plus many other services for business and residential customers.

Bowater et al (EP 0794650A2) disclose a system for voice mail over the Internet.

### *Conclusion*

24. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

**A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the**

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**advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.**

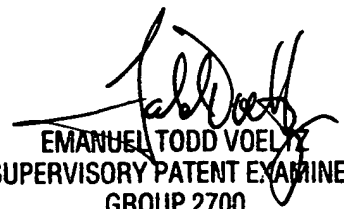
25. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to George Morgan whose telephone number is (703) 306-2906. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday to Friday from 8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Todd Voeltz, can be reached on (703) 305-9714. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (703) 305-0040.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-3900.

July 27, 1999

G.M.

  
EMANUEL TODD VOELTZ  
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER  
GROUP 2700